

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13. 1719

No. 1160.

CONCLUSION of the REMARKS upon a Pamphlet, intitled, A REVIEW of all that hath passed between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, &c. begun on Tuesday the 6th Instant.



THE Author of the Review assures us, p. 24. that the Claim of Spain, as he phrases it, was last Year become more openly avow'd and peremptorily insisted on, than ever it had been before; and, as a Proof of this, he says the Commissioners on the Part of Spain, compared the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1667. regarding the Trade with England, to the 6th Article of the Treaty of Munster, relating to the Dutch Traffick; and in consequence thereof, insisted, — 'That Ships sailing from Great Britain, or her Colonies, through those Seas, shall observe the Course they ought to steer, and shall avoid Hostilities.' — That the Course a British Ship ought to steer, may be varied from in Case of Necessity, by Strefs of Weather, or otherwise, is not denied by the Spaniards themselves, who among all their late Captures do not appear to have seized upon any one Vessel driven by Distress on their Coasts, or into their Ports; and, in vertue of our being Masters of the Ocean, to insist upon a Right of sailing upon those Parts of it which belong to others, whether our Course from Port to Port require it or no, is so like nothing that I can at present recollect, as for the Lord of a Manor to insist upon a Liberty of having the common Road, and in Right of his being Lord of the Manor, claim a Privilege of trotting through the Inclosures of every Gentleman in his District, without being obliged to assign any Cause for his irregular Circuit: — And if he should be hinder'd from doing whatever Mischief he pleased in his wild Route, he might, by the same Method of Reasoning, complain of being obliged to avoid Hostilities.

To prove that our Ministers understood not the Treaties relating to a contraband Trade, we are told, p. 26. That nothing but warlike Stores are the Goods prohibited; so that if our Ships are found clear of Gun-stocks and Powder-flasks, we may carry what we please; a wonderful Discovery, surely! this being the first Time that warlike Stores were ever considered as the natural Product of the Spanish American Plantations! and if these only be prohibited by the very Words of all our Treaties with Spain, how blameable have been some of our Fellow Subjects in America for quietly resigning their Ships, without the least Noise, when they have been taken full of Logwood, &c. on the Coasts of the Spanish Dominions; since it would have been difficult for any mock Tribunal whatever to have proved it either Granados or Mortar-Pieces? And equally blameable, according to this Author, is his Catholic Majesty's Claim to any other Advantage from his own Possessions, than what our West India Traders, (who doubtless would in so very free a Trade, be join'd by those of other Nations) shall please to allow him!

THE Assertion of Mons. de la Quadra, 'That English Ships are liable to Seizure and Confiscation, when it is proved that without Necessity they alter their Route, in order to draw near the Spanish Coast, when they are bound to our own Islands and Plantations,' however this Writer may chuse to misrepresent it, contains nothing inconsistent with Reason, nor any thing contrary to our fundamental Rights in this Particular, p. 28. for it does not appear that by the Tenor of former Treaties, or by any Regulation whatever, our Ships trading in those Seas, could ever justly insist upon a Right of Steering a Course wide of that which their proper Voyage required, without Necessity; in which Case, as I have already observ'd, the Spaniards never yet refused the Relief every Trading Nation lends on such Occasions: And to require a Right of hovering over the Coasts of their American Dominions, without being obliged to assign any Reason for it, would be little less, as has been lately well observed, than juggling up the whole Bottom of them to us.

THAT the Resolution of the House of Lords upon this Head, contains a very plain Denial that the Spaniards have any Right to deem the 'Merchan-

dize and Effects which our Ships are carrying from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to another, contraband or prohibited Goods;' yet it cannot possibly be interpreted into an Assertion, that we have a Right to Sail where we please, without being liable to any Inspection whatever.

THE Author proceeds, p. 29. to review the late Convention; and in considering what he says upon this Head, I shall endeavour to be as short as possible, and to confine myself principally to those Points which have not been considered in the many Tracts already published upon this Subject.

THERE is somewhat very mysterious in asserting, p. 30. that 'all former Treaties which have been thought worthy the Notice and Approbation of Parliament, have been, some way or other, communicated to them before their Meeting.' — As this Sentence now stands, it cannot be understood to mean any thing; and if it be considered as an Insinuation of Blame for not having the present Convention communicated before the Meeting of the present Session of Parliament, no other Answer will be necessary than referring to the Dates of its Ratification, and the Day of the Parliament's assembling.

I cannot, however, think the Parliament much obliged to this Gentleman, for asserting, that it is the Language of Parliament, that they are not bound down by their Addresses: Whatever he means by being bound down, it is to be presumed, that an Address presented by either House of Parliament, as the Sense of that House, can never be looked upon in any other Light; and that the Speeches from the Throne are to be considered ONLY as the Words of the Minister, is a Compliment for which the Throne, the Parliament, and the Ministry, are solely indebted to this Gentleman, and it is a Doctrine so very new, that I much question whether asserting it to be the peculiar Privilege of Parliament, will make it appear a Privilege conducive to the Honour of the People within Doors or without.

THERE is something so insolent, and so inconsistent with the Character either of a Subject, or a Gentleman, in the manner of this Writer's handling the late Speech from the Throne, p. 31. that, from no other Byas or Influence whatever, than the Duty I think due to our Sovereign and the Legislature, from every Man who deserves the Protection of both, I must confess myself unable to reply to it; — and what fuller Security for our Rights, with regard to the West India Traffick, this Gentleman would have, than is consequent upon an Adjustment according to our Treaties with Spain, is not easy to apprehend; since our Naval Force was never understood to be intended to procure more than the punctual Observation of the Treaties already subsisting between the two Crowns.

IN order to blame the Convention at any rate, he is driven to the melancholy Necessity of condemning it of its having at once settled the Account in Dispute; which, he tells us, have been hitherto referred to Commissioners appointed in consequence of former Treaties: — A Fault which will be easily excused by those who consider the Losses of our Merchants as the immediate Cause of our entering upon the present Negotiations, and consequently that the Adjustment of THEM was the first thing to be considered, by those who had nothing more in View than obtaining instantly the Redress desired, and of preventing future Causes of Complaint; — and it may, without the Spirit of Prophecy, be easily judged, had the Prevention of future Injuries been preferred to the Satisfaction of present Sufferings, what this Gentleman and his Associates would have said of the Disregard shewn to real Losses, while Attention was given to those only which were not yet sustained.

THERE is in the Attempt, p. 34. to prove that no more can be known or searched into Eight Months hence than has been searched into already, and that it is not possible to furnish Mr. Keene with any farther Instructions than he has already received, such a notorious Intention to trifle with his Readers, and such a manifest Want of Subject for Complaint, that I cannot reply to it without descending beneath those Rules which it is the Duty of every Writer to observe with the Publick; for as former Treaties are made the Basis of the ensuing Negotiations, it cannot, with the least Appearance of Reason, be denied, but that the most essential Points are already

settled, notwithstanding his Insinuation of a Design of giving up Georgia, &c. and that the Spaniards are to have a Liberty of searching and confiscating our Ships as usual; — which Liberty the Court of Spain has already owned to be both unusual and unwarrantable, by agreeing to Terms of Restitution previous to the Regulation according to former Treaties: — And why any should conclude, p. 35. from his Majesty's saying that 'the Plenipotentiaries are appointed for regulating of Grievances and Abuses,' and from the first Articles of the Convention empowering the Plenipotentiaries 'finally to regulate the respective Pretensions of the two Crowns,' that it is manifest, that our undoubted Rights are not to be insisted on, is as ridiculous as the Reason assigned for this Conjecture, p. 36. viz. Because the 'Power of Visiting, Searching, and Taking of Ships, is left to the Examination and Discussion of the Plenipotentiaries,' while it is known that they are to be guided by those Treaties from whence we derive the Liberties, the Violation of which is the Ground of our Complaint; — which single Consideration is enough to confute the Insinuation which runs through most of the remaining Part of this Pamphlet, of NEW Innovations being intended by settling our Rights according to OLD Treaties.

THERE is something profound, beyond my Conception, in alledging, p. 45. that Spain is 'far from acknowledging that the Sum granted by the third Article of the Convention is due upon any Account whatever; but agrees to make this Payment as if it was owing to the Crown of Great Britain.' — Where he met with this I cannot pretend to say, it being somewhat improbable that any Crown, especially one possess'd of such able Ministers as he describes those of Spain, should solemnly engage for the Payment of a certain Sum, as it were owing, &c.

THE Clamour against the Convention having been raised and continued among the modern Patriots only, I know not what can be meant by saying, p. 47. that Money is got from one Part of our Subjects to soften the Clamours of others; since we cannot, surely, insinuate that any who bawl under his Banners would take a Bribe.

TO pass his unfair State of the South Sea Company's Affairs will be more eligible than to pursue his perplex'd and partial Representations; and nothing can more betray the Weakness of this Writer, or, at least, the mean Opinion he has of his Readers Penetration, than his complaining, in order to prove the Impropriety of the full Powers given Mr. Keene in November last, that the said Gentleman was thereby empowered, p. 53. 'also to agree upon Articles secret or separate, and upon all things which shall seem MOST PROPER for perfecting the said Work,' — it being, without Dispute, more to the Interest of our Malecontents that the Methods most proper for this desirable Event had been taken; which would have left the best to recommend; whereas, in the present Case, they labour under numerous Difficulties.

I am a little surpris'd, that in all the Papers and Pamphlets relating to the Declaration of Mons. de la Quadra of the 10th of January, none at them, nor even this Writer himself, has made Mr. Keene any way answerable for it; for had that Declaration been signed by our Ministers at the Court of Spain, it might justly enough have been urg'd as a constituent Part of the Convention itself; but as it is, there appears no Reason why it should be now view'd in that Light, since every Article affecting either the one Crown or the other is, according to the constant Practice in Cases of this Nature, signed by the Ministers on both Sides, and ratified by their respective Sovereigns: — That this Declaration contains any thing against the general Interests of Great Britain, has not, by all the Tortures it has gone through, been yet made to appear; and the whole of what this Gentleman says upon it amounts to no more than this, viz. That rather than leave the Concerns of the South Sea Company in the Hands that are undeniably most acquainted with their Affairs, and consequently best qualified to adjust them, the whole Interests of ALL our other American Traders should have been neglected, and every other Step tending to a Reconciliation between the two Crowns disregarded. — And it avails little to assert, p.

that it was acknowledged under Mr. Keene's own Hand; when this acknowledgement, being attended to in his own Words, amounts to no more than an Acknowledgment from that Gentleman of his having received such a Paper from M. de la Quadra! — Such is the Logic of this Writer, and such the Attempts he makes upon the Understanding of his Readers!

LEST the Intention of this Review should be forgot, the Author concludes with the same Intreaty with which he began, viz. That we may not, by any means, approve the Convention, because probably ONE MAN (and that NOT himself) may gain Honour by the Share he has had in it; — but, since the first Noise against it, has, as is ever the Fate of our Malecontent Clamours, expired in its own Echo, those who were at first stunn'd with their unceasing Outcries of the Party, begin to consider the Convention with Deliberation and Candour; and, with those Guides, it cannot fail to appear effectually conducive to our present Advantage and our future Security.

I am SIR,
Your humble Servant,
ALG. SIDNEY.

Erratum. In this Paper of Tuesday last, p. 1. col. 2. line 20. from the Bottom, for VISIT upon, read INSIST upon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Lisbon, March v. N. S. On the 23d arrived the Amelia, Wood, from Barleta: On the 24th, the Elizabeth and Dorothy, Taylor, from Faro; and the Mary, Macartney, from Barleta. Sailed the Argyle, Luck, for Genoa.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Feb. 26. On the 18th arrived the Mathew, Lambert, from Bilbao: On the 19th, the William and Peter, Martin, from Lisbon; and the Providence, Doyle, from Bilbao: On the 20th, the London Merchant, Hill, from London; and the Success, Scott, from Rotterdam: On the 22d, the Vine, Butler, from Liverpool for Guiney: On the 24th, the Dorset, Cave, and the Hibernia, Barton, from Benecarlo: On the 26th, the Draper, Leach, from London; the St. Clara, Davis, from Rouen; and the Prince William, Grout, from London: On the 23d sailed the Dolphin, Wilson, for Drontheim.

Leith, March 6. Arrived the Betty, Robert Crawford, from Hamburg.

Falmouth, March 8. Came in the Prince of Orange, Chambers, from London for Maryland; the Concord, Hill, from Hull for Genoa; and the St. Thomas, Segar, from Amsterdam for Cork. Remains the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon. Wind W.

Plymouth, March 9. Came in the Success, Coram, of and from Hull for Calais; the New Kingston, Paxton, from Hull for Boston; the Joseph, Americk, from Bilbao for Rochelle; the Robert and Mary, Peterson, from London for Carolina; the Vine, Watson, of Whitby from Newcastle for Bourdeaux; the Dolphin, Hogg, from Biddeford for Morlaix; the Myrtle, Ellis, from ditto for ditto; the Henningham Castle, Jones; and the Dorothy, Douglas, both from London for Antigua; the Lymestone, Bulson, from Topham for Lisbon; the Elizabeth, Withall, from Topham for Newfoundland. Wind N. N. W.

Weymouth, March 10. Since my last came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Chester, of and from London for Chester; the Success, Harrison, of and from Wells for Liverpool; the Ann, Cuit, of and from Montrose for Lisbon; the Ann, Jamefon, of Leith from Orkneys for Lisbon; and the Concordia, of and from Amsterdam for St. Malo. Wind at N. N. W. blows hard. Several of the Ships are under Sail.

Pool, March 10. Sailed the Sarah, Rouls; and the Jolliff, Budden, for London. Came in the Desire, Rose, from Ostend. A fresh Gale of Wind at N. W.

Cowes, March 10. On the 8th came in the George and William, Brown, from South Carolina for this Place; and the Lewis, Headly, from Shoreham for Havre. Sailed the Diamond, White, from Malaga for London: On the 9th came in the Vine, Waterman, from Carolina for Orders: On the 10th came in the Richard and Althea, Bulson, from Newcastle for Lisbon. Wind N. W.

Portsmouth, March 11. Last Night came in the Sarah, Bassett, from Guernsey. The Wind being come to the E. N. E. The Seven East India Ships

are preparing to Sail; the Tide will be for them about 12 o'Clock.

Deal, March 11. Wind N. The Haeflingfield, Cook, for East-India, and all the outward bound Ships are failed, except the two Dutch Ships for East-India, and a Swedish Ship for Orders. Came down and failed thro' without stopping the Monmouth, Jarret; the Two Sisters, Blackston; and the Baltimore, Watts, for Maryland; the Sophia, Henderson, for St. Christopher's; the Ann, Mayhall, for Jamaica; and the Neptune, Reeves, for Philadelphia.

Gravesend, March 11. Passed by the Peace, Helt, from Stockholm; the Peggy, Noel; and the Thomas and Ann, Blanchard, from Oporto; the Menabily, Blake, from Lisbon; the Messina, Meader, from Zant; the Charming Sally, Mackay, from Seville; and the Stubbington, Burns, from South Carolina.

Arrived at several Ports.

The King George, Ayres, from Carolina, at Dover. The Venus, Crookshanks, from St. Christopher's, at Bristol.

The Gilbert, Pringle, from London, at Antigua. The Nonpareil, Wootton, from London, and the Paradox, Righton, from London and Bristol, at St. Christopher's.

L O N D O N.

The Newcastle Man of War, Capt. Edward Baker, arrived at Lisbon the 12th of February last, from Port Mahon and Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Man of War, Capt. John Ambrose, arrived also at Lisbon the 14th of February in Three Days from Gibraltar.

Yesterday William Forrester, Jun. Esq; took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Commons, as Member for Great Wenlock in Shropshire, in the room of Samuel Edwards, Esq; deceased.

The same Day the Honourable House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their Address of Thanks relating to the Convention.

And his Majesty was pleas'd to give a most gracious Answer.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Chapple set out for the Northern Circuit, the Assizes beginning at York on Monday next.

This Day Mr. Baron Carter sets out in Order to hold the Assizes at Rochester in the County of Kent.

On Sunday Night last a Gentleman was knocked down and robbed by two Foot-pads on Tower-hill, who treated him in a barbarous manner; they took from him his Watch, Hat and Wig, and about 30s. in Money.

There have been so many Robberies of late committed there, that 'tis dangerous to go that way in the Night-time.

Yesterday a Printer was committed to Newgate by the Right Honourable the House of Peers, for printing the Lords Protest, it being contrary to the standing Order of the House; and we hear that he is to remain there during their Lordships Pleasure, in order to deter others from being guilty of the like Practice.

Last Thursday died at her Seat at Brooksbury in the County of Lincoln, the Lady of Charles Pelham, Esq; Member of Parliament for Beverley in Yorkshire.

To-morrow the Eleven Malefactors mentioned in our former are to be executed at Tyburn.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	01 36	01 58

Bank Stock	144 1-4th.	India	170 1-half, 1-4th.
South Sea	100 1-half.	Old Annuity	113 1-4th.
New ditto	110 3-4ths.	Three per Cent.	104 7-8ths.
Seven per Cent. Loan	109 1-half.	Five per Cent. ditto	92 1-4th.
Royal Assurance	104 1-4th.	London Assurance	13 1-half.
African	13 1-half.	India Bonds	6 l. 12s. Prem.
South Sea ditto	2 l. 8s. Premium.	Bank Circulation	2 l. 7s. 6d. Prem.
Salt Tallies	1-half to 2 Prem.	English Copper	3 l. 5s. 1-2.
Welsh ditto	15s. Three 1-half per Cent.	Exchequer Orders	6 per Cent.
Prem. Three per Cent. ditto	1-half per Cent.	Prem. Million Bank	122 1-half.

Lottery-Office, March 5, 1738.
THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March Instant, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for that Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given in their Office near the Exchequer.

To be Sold by Auction,
On Friday the 23d of March next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Marine Coffee-house in Birch Lane.

A Parcel of Riga Pater-noster and Cut Marienburg Flax, now lying in No. 14. at Burr-street, and in No. 9. at Browne's Key near the Hermitage. Where the said Goods are to be seen Four Days before the Day of Sale.

Henry Bradford. Legal Broker.

This Day is published,
(Price bound Four Shillings)

A Practical Treatise on Painful Distempers; with some effectual Methods of curing them, exemplified in a great Variety of suitable Histories. By THEOPHILUS LOBB, M.D. & F.R.S. In this Treatise, Pains of the Head, Teeth, Eyes, Heart, Breast, Sides, Back, Stomach, and Bowels: Likewise of the Stone, Strangury, Alter-Pains, Piles, Cramp, Rheumatism, and Gout, &c. are particularly considered and exemplified. Printed for James Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster-Row.

Published lately by the same Author, A Treatise of the Small Pox, recommended by the Learned Dr. Boerhaave, and two Books on Fevers.

Lately Published,
(Price Bound Five Shillings)

A JOURNEY OVER LAND, from the Gulf of Honduras to the Great SOUTH-SEA. Performed by JOHN COCKBURN, and five other Englishmen, viz. THOMAS ROUNCE, RICHARD HANSTED, JOHN HOLLAND, and JONAS BAILEMAN, Who were taken by a SPANISH Guarda-Costa, in the 30th and 31st of January, 1741, Master, and set on Shore at a Place called Porto-Cavale, naked and wounded.

Containing Variety of extraordinary Discoveries and Adventures, and some new and useful Discoveries of the Island of those almost unknown Parts of America. Also an exact Account of the Manners, Customs, and Behaviour of the several Indians inhabiting a Tract of Land of 2400 Miles, particularly of their Disposition towards the SPANIARDS and ENGLISH.

To which is added, A curious Piece (never before Printed) intitled, A Brief Discovery of some Things best worth Noting in the Travels of Nicholas Witsingion, a Factor in the East-India.

Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Lately Published,
In a neat Pocket-Volume, (very proper for the present Holy Season) the Third Edition, of

THE Right Use of LENT: Or, A Help to PENITENTS.

CONTAINING, I. A Preparatory Meditation on the Design of Lent, the Nature of Sin, &c. II. The Reason, Institution and Benefits of Fasting. III. Some Rules and Advices concerning it. IV. What we are to Repent of. V. The Way and Method of Repentance, with some Discourses of Penitential Devotions.

To which is added, Bishop KENN'S Pastoral-Letter to his Clergy, concerning the keeping of Lent.

Printed for C. Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price 2s. 6d. bound.

Where may be had, The History of our Blessed Saviour's Temptation, considered and explain'd, in Four Sermons on Mat. iv. ver. 1, 2, 7, 10. Design'd as a proper Meditation for the Holy Season of Lent. By Robert EYRE, D. D. Rector of Burdett in Surrey, late Fellow of All Souls College in Oxford. Pr. 1s.

This Day is to be Sold,
And to continue all the Month of March,

A N Extensive and Curious Catalogue

of valuable Books and Manuscripts in all Languages Drawn partly from the Libraries of several eminent and learned Persons deceased at home; partly from a well chosen and very large Collection imported from abroad. Consisting of the most esteemed Authors in Law, Civil, Canon, Common, and Statute, as well Manuscripts as in Prints in the Science of Literature, Poetry, Philology, Miscellaneous, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Chymistry, Natural History, Metaphysics: Also in Divinity, Councils, Fathers, Commentators, Criticks; with variety of other Articles too numerous to be here mentioned. Including a very large Collection of curious Genealogical Tracts, Pedigrees, Historical Testaments of great Families, &c. with a noble Collection of Antiquities of State and original Instruments under the Hands and Seals of our own and Foreign Princes; particularly, the great Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and George William, Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, Great Uncle to the present Majesty; with a noble Series of Swedish and Northern Coins. A curious and select Classical Library, containing the best Books relating to Greek and Roman Antiquities, the most valuable Lexicons, Dictionaries, &c. and a copious well-chosen Variety of Classics, printed by Theofan, Collinaeus, Gryphus, the Stevens's, Aldus, &c. The Delph. Edition, complete; the Classics, cum Notis Variorum, complete; the Elzivers for the Pocket, complete, &c.

To which are added, A fine Parcel of scarce and beautiful Books of Architecture, Sculpture, Portraits of eminent Persons, &c. also some curious Collections of Prints by the best Hands, and after the most valuable Paintings of the greatest Masters; to be sold very cheap, the Price fixed in each Book; to be sold by Thomas Osborne's Shop in Gray's Inn, where Catalogues of the Books, &c. will be delivered, Price One Shilling; and Money for any Library or Parcel of Books. N. B. There are also some very choice Manuscript Sermons in the Hands of the Proprietor.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.